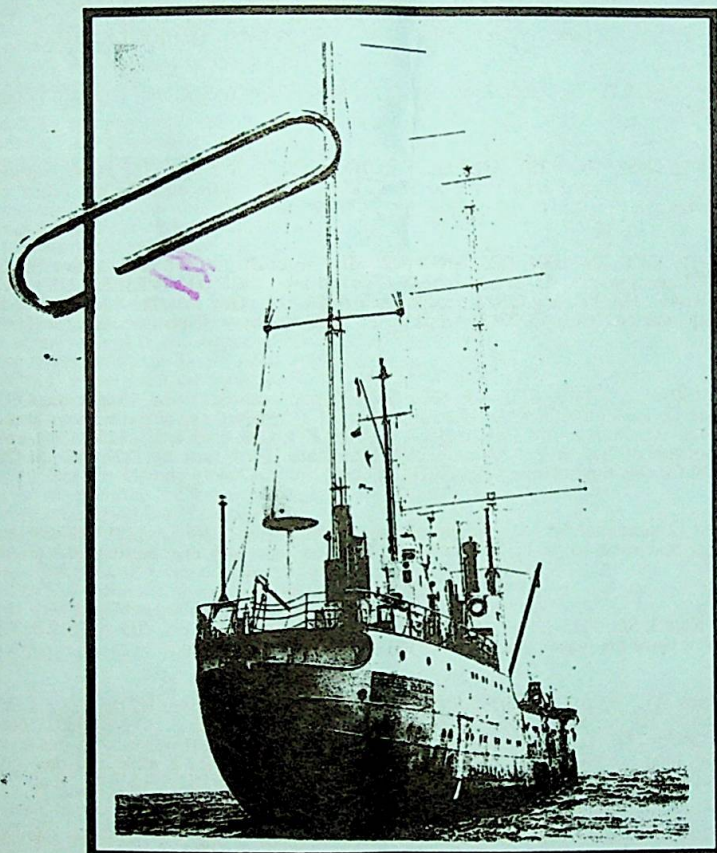


JUNE 1987

*The*

# ACE

---



Off the coast of England, the M V Communicator is transmitting a pirate broadcast of 'pop' music under the station name Laser 558. See inside for more on European pirate stations.



# DiaLogs

Contributions to the loggings column are gratefully accepted by the deadline of the 15th of each month. Loggings are preferred on logging forms which are available for a SASE. Contributions should be sent to: P.O.B. 2571, Shawnee Mission, KS. 66201. Contributions can also be left on the ACE TBBS at (913) 677-1288. Your editor: Kirk Baxter.

## NORTH AMERICA - SHORT WAVE

KNBS: 7445, 4/23, 0001-0045+, SIO=323. Gave info on ACE. Also annncd BC MI addr for QSLs. Had discussion on why marijuana should be legal and the history of its becoming illegal. Phil Muzak & another guest DJ on tonight. Played rock mx. Co-channel QRM & light QRN. (TWIGG,MN)

WDOG: 7475, 5/10, 0351-0402\*, SIO=323. RTTY QRM, QRN & some QSB. Oldies show & DJ gave addr as Pirate's Den, c/o Popular Communications Magazine. Songs hrd: Major Tom & Paper Back Writer. (TWIGG,MN)

## ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

Energy 103 relay (via R. Ireland Int'l): 6311.7, 5/3, 1027-1056, SIO=454. Mx by Dolly Parton @ 1027. OM w/ ID @ 1030. Gave Dublin phone number. Top 40 mx after ID. Off @ 1056. Possibly relayed via R. Ireland, however no mention of who relayed them. (HAVRILKO, UK)

La Voz de CID: OM & YL w/ talk. Laughter & applause. One sang a few bars of "Volare". (HAVRILKO,UK)

PFBS: 6293.3, 4/26, 0953, SIO=353. OM annncr w/ ID @ 0953. "We love the Pirate Stations" @ 0954. Off @ 0955. Annncd freq move to 5295 kHz. Hrd faintly on 5295 but faded out. (HAVRILKO, UK)

Radio Carman (t): 7470, 2/8, 0301-0335, SIO=322. Hrd through ute but no positive ID, but mostly them. OM annncr w/ SS. U. S. pop tunes. Not hrd after 0335. (HAVRILKO,UK) 7470, 4/30, 2340, SIO=444. Hardly any QRM except for a slight het. OM w/ talk. Mentions of the Soviets and Afghanistan. Mx @ 2345. Soft LAM ballads. Several positive IDs. (HAVRILKO,UK)

Radio Dublin: 6909.8, 2/8, 1403, SIO=444-433. Top 40 pop mx. Soul mx. Slight ute QRM. Wiped out by ute @ 1408 but still hrd. Ute suddenly off & received the signal without bother. Occasionally plagued by utes in this freq range. (HAVRILKO, UK) 6909.4, 5/3, 1254, SIO=444-544. Soul mx version of "Let It Be" @ 1253. YL DJ. Kate Bush tune @ 1257. ID @ 1259. Usual good signal for this time of day. (HAVRILKO,UK)

Radio East Coast Commercial: DJ w/ "Name the Song Competition." ID @ 1231. Played short cuts of the songs that used to be in May's contest. There was only one participant. (HAVRILKO,UK)

Radio Scorpio: 6206.3, 5/3, 1115-1223+, SIO=444. Top 40 funk & soul mx. ID @ 1119 by OM annncr in GG. New wave mx played also. (HAVRILKO,UK)

Radio Venceremos (t): 3725.2, 2/8, 0250-0330, SIO=222. In the middle of the Ham bands. Didn't get a positive ID but it was most likely them. OM in SS shouting. Off @ 0300. 6656-6670, 5/1, 0046, SIO=242. OM & YL annncrs. OM w/ ID @ 0046. Xmtr was moving like a cat on a hot tin roof, jumping all over the place. Seemed to be bcsting for a while and then quit. Thought I hrd a Farabundo Marti ID at one time. Lousy audio. (HAVRILKO,UK)

WMR: 6290.1, 2/8, 1350, SIO=343-344. ID hrd at 1353. Talk abt trying NA test to no avail and getting a hoax rpt from India. Played Phil Collins mx. Standing by for R. Orion & Spectrum World Besting. (HAVRILKO,UK)

# Welcome to Spy Centre!

This month you will have a rest from loggings, as we continue with the article we began back in the November A\*C\*E. I would like to thank 73 Magazine for allowing us to run the article, and Mel Pratt for finding the story and getting permission for us.

## MESSAGES FROM STATION CHARLIE

by Richard Phenix

(73 Magazine Jan. 1982)

[Part 2]

## THE AGENTS

Station Charlie's special task was to work with, first, agents in Scandinavian countries, second with the Jedburghs (Jeds), agents parachuted in ahead of invading forces, and, third with mobile stations which moved with various army units. During invasion days and the weeks following, Jed intelligence was hotlined to the armies, giving them remarkably up-to-date information on what lay immediately ahead. Each outstation had its own codes, crystals, transmission "skeds", and secret security checks. The absence of the last in any message was supposed to alert us that the agent had been compromised -that it was the enemy now using the codes and equipment. While both sides had some successes in this sort of counterintelligence, usually the absence of the check was due to forgetfulness or the great pressures under which agents worked in the field, leading them to bare-bones operations -and to hell with procedures.

These pressures were sometimes so unbelievably extreme that it seemed almost miraculous when things worked out reasonably according to plan. Parachute drops could miss the right area entirely; suitcase transceivers could bounce shatteringly off rocks (or go "glub" in a lake); and the local reception committee might not be there. But a German unit just might be, leading to an abandonment of all equipment and, hopefully, a headlong dash to escape. Sometimes it was up to us at Charlie to try to sort out what had happened when the wrong agent came in on a sked or somebody else's code was used in an emergency. One French agent I met in Paris later in 1944, told me of his months in the Ardennes forest in 1943 and 1944. Regularly on the jump, he said -swimming rivers "while the Boche fired at me" (and once escaping in an empty wine barrel on a friendly farmer's cart) - Citron spoke with dry humor of times when he figured that even his friends were against him: winter clothes parachuted to him in July...one supply drop which consisted of four canisters containing nothing but lampshades...and a day when an urgently important operational message was due from England, despite German activity near his hideout, he kept his radio sked and received just one message, saying (roughly): After due consideration, our staff has concluded that the Maquis group you are with should be named after the French 4th Regiment that fought in your area. Citron also told of the intensely emotional experience of his first radio contact after jumping into France (he worked a sister station of Charlie's.) This backed up what we had been told by the Chief Signal Officer (London) about our own agents -that the first contact with us was universally reported to bring an emotional high unsurpassed by any they experienced thereafter. We all believed this, at Station Charlie, and it gave us additional motivation to do our obs well, but for me it may not have been until ten years later that the full meaning became clear -when I had occasion to hear from another agent about the magic of that first contact.

## SWAN

"Oh, how many tears I fell that day!" was the way Swan expressed herself to me on that occasion -near the end of the few days I ever knew her as more than just a code name. The radio operator for one of the Norwegian units (all of which were known by bird names), much of her war had been spent in the Stavanger area. For a week after her unit was activated, she had been unable to contact Charlie. Then, in a saeter, much higher up above a small fjord than she had been before, tired, discouraged, wet, hungry, and fearful of the German occupation forces -for they surely knew by then that her team was in the vicinity -she turned in on her assigned frequency at her assigned time and in came the booming signal for Station Charlie: STW STW STW de CAM CAM CAM QRK? QRK? QTC QTC K K repeated over and over as the perforated tape loop fed through



and our W/T operator strained his ears anxiously for the response: CAM de STW QRK. I like to think that I remember that day, 37 years ago, and maybe I do. I know I told Swan that I did (and meant it) but at Charlie we had many such happy first contacts with agents, whereas for Swan it was, of course, the only one, and tears glistened on her cheeks again as she relived it.

"You were all we had," she said. "My God, that feeling of not being alone after all! We got our courage back...you [Station Charlie] were there, and you never let us down!" So far as we could know, Station Charlie never let anyone down. There was a set period of time for listening for a agent to keep a sked, at the end of which the pragmatic assumption was that he was blown - dead or captured - and we could stop sending out our call on a listening watch. Somehow, however, we did not stop unless we had other intelligence that the agent was, indeed, lost. The Charlie W/ operators hated to give up, and it was well understood when some of them used off-shift hours to listen for signals which usually never came.

## HAMISH

Hamish was one of the Jeds who failed to keep a sked one day. According to the location of his pin on the war map in the Cipher room, he was operating in a particularly hot area. (This map was backed up by very large-scale maps to help us decipher garbled transmissions which often included critically important place names. Thus, we could advise London that "German tanks ma ing at Chatsauvyl" undoubtedly referred to Chateauroux, not Chateaufneuf, which was more than 100 air miles away from the agent's location.)

As with other agents we presumed were lost, Station Charlie kept Hamish "alive" beyond the required period. I don't remember what it was that made Hamish special to me, but he was, and I know that he was particularly in my mind some years later when I met and chatted with a German whose war job had been DFing Allied clandestine transmissions in the Chateauroux area; he told me with pride of some of the successes his unit had enjoyed. But I never mentioned Hamish or Station Charlie - to him.

to be continued

## next: THE CIPHER SECTION

*And now a word from "ACE numerologist" Jim Garrity:*

On 11/16/86 at 0800-0913 UTC, any doubts I may have had about the origin of the location of the SS/YL 5-digit numbers transmissions were satisfied. As we all have been reading, it had been widely reported that these broadcasts were originating from Cuban transmitters. Well, my log on the above date & times has verified this theory to me, as well as an SWL friend who also copied the same broadcasts. On 7438 kHz, at 0800 UTC, I copied the 3-digit "Atencion" preamble which always precedes the 5# groups being announced. No big deal, except that in between numerals, and also between the groups, I noticed that there was other program material on the carrier, which consisted of French dialogue & music. The "second" program, if you will, was not of a constant volume level, however, since it got considerably lower whenever

the SS/YL words were spoken. This indicated to me that there was some type of AGC amplifier in the xmsn path, and that it was probably in the audio path to keep the YL's level constant. But it seemed that there was some crosstalk or leakage in the audio circuitry in the xmsn facility. Now the question was what was the second (background) program, and could I possibly identify it

A quick scan of the SW bands turned up a station on 9730 kHz, with the same program. The station was Radio Havana Cuba, broadcasting to Europe. By quickly switching from one freq. to the other (my RX has dual VFO's, so this was no problem) it was absolutely obvious that the "second" program under the SS/YL was the "main" program on 9730 kHz!! At 0816, the #3 BC ended, but the xmt stayed on till 0830, with the audio of the 9730 xmt at practically full level since there was no SS/YL to "gain-down" its level.

At 0830, the SS/YL QSY'ed to 6294 kHz, and started her spiel, and again, the program on 9730 kHz was on in the background, with its level riding up & down again in sync with the SS/YL's speech. At 0930, the YL went back to 7438 kHz and again, the 9730 kHz program audio was present. This phenomenon was also heard by another SWL friend who uses a completely dif

ferent receiver, so there was no way that any receiver deficiencies or intermod problems could be blamed. So, in closing, it may not be news to anyone, but this was the first time I myself had monitored any actual evidence that Cuban transmitters were the source of the SS/YL 5-digit numbers transmissions. I cannot rationalize any other way that this audio crosstalk could have occurred. Any comments that other members might have would be interesting to hear. Jim Garrity. Thanx Jim! Any comments from the rest of you? Oops, we're outa room! Until next time: 73's & #3's, Lani

## CLANDESTINE PROFILE

by  
George Zeller

2024 West 93rd Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44102  
Phone (216) 696-9077 (ncc)

## A\*C\*E BOOTH AT ANARCON 1987

Most of you undoubtedly noticed the announcement on pages 4 and 5 of last month's A\*C\*E bulletin containing details of the 1987 ANARCON convention sponsored by the Association of North American Radio Clubs. This year's convention is being held on July 17-19 at the Novotel Hotel in Mississauga, Ontario. For those of you who are not familiar with Canadian geography, Mississauga is the first suburb to the west of Toronto at the western end of Lake Ontario.

We hope to see a good turnout of A\*C\*E members at ANARCON. This year A\*C\*E will be represented by a booth at the ANARCON club exhibit displays. These displays by ANARCON clubs, equipment manufacturers, and various international broadcasters are always among the most entertaining things to see at the convention. All A\*C\*E members are encouraged to stop by this booth. We are in need of volunteers to sit at the booth, particularly on the 18th and 19th of July. If you plan to attend the convention, and if you would like to participate in this club activity, please get in touch with your editor as soon as possible. I'll look forward to seeing many of you in Mississauga.

## CLANDESTINE PROFILE CONTEST

Since the bulletin was mailed rather late last month, I'll hold the results of the Clandestine Profile Contest until next month. We still need information and tips on clandestine stations to share with the membership - your input is always strongly encouraged in all A\*C\*E columns.

## REALLY BIG NEWS

With the above preliminaries out of the way, let's get right into some very important clandestine information. In issue #117 of his Review of International Broadcasting, Glenn Hauser printed one of the most informative analyses of Latin American clandestines that has ever been published. If you are not familiar with Glenn's publications, RIB and its sister DX Listening Digest are among the best current DX publications on the market. Although the \$20 subscription rate for ten issues of either magazine is rather steep, both publications are well worth the price if you can afford it. Glenn will be happy to send you a sample copy of RIB or DXLD for \$2. His address is Post Office Box 490756, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33349.

Warren Linds of Saskatchewan contributed the big article to RIB #117. Titled "U.S. Gives Contra Propaganda War 50,000 Watts of Power," it was published by the Central American Historical Institute of Georgetown (D.C.) University on February 24, 1987. If you would like a copy of this important article, a SASE to your editor would expedite one to your mailbox.

Most of the article deals with the clandestine Radio Liberacion (MW-1520), and the potential impact of its anti-Sandinista programming on the population and government of Nicaragua. The article quotes "official Nicaraguan sources" that claim the QTH of Radio Liberacion is in El Salvador. The station is designed both to increase the audience for pro-contra radio broadcasts through the use of the 1520 MW frequency, and to improve the image of the contras by broadcasting professionally produced programming. The contras and the Reagan administration hope to use the station as effective political propaganda, since they recognize the futility of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government only via the ineffective contra military forces. (Yes, folks, these are the same contras that are discussed on your TV every day during the Congressional hearings on the Iran-contra scandal).

Several pages of the article are devoted to a discussion of the programming on Radio Liberacion. The station appears to be using more effective and professional techniques of propaganda than is the case with the other contra shortwave clandestines, such as Radio Quince de Septiembre. The article maintains that Radio Liberacion concentrates on themes attacking problems inside Nicaragua, but that it does not outline a "coherent political program or alternative" to the Sandanista government. At times, Radio Liberacion blames the Sandanistas for atrocities actually committed by the contras themselves.

There is too much good information in this article to fully summarize in one column. So, let me just list some of the other major DX points made in this piece:

\* The Radio Quince de Septiembre transmitter QTH is in Honduras. This transmitter was also used for Radio Miskut broadcasts until that station obtained its own rig.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18



# KW-Frequenzübersicht Dez.'86 + Jan.'87

3463 kHz	Radio Orion (106)	6249 kHz	Altern. Vatikan R. (110)
5295 kHz	Pirate Freaks BS (1)	6260 kHz	Fun Music Radio (117)
5300 kHz	Summer Radio 86 (1)	6261 kHz	Radio Skywave Int'l (7)
6204 kHz	Radio Torenvalk (418)		# R. Sounds Int. (2)
6206 kHz	Radio Delmare (701)		# Starfleet Radio (4)
	# FR Service Holland (1)		# Voice of Guernsey (7)
	# Four Freedoms VS (801)	6266 kHz	Radio Orion (106)
	# Freetime R. Int. (701)		# Four Freedoms VS (801)
	# Holiday Radio (2)		# Radio Dead Man (805)
	# KIVI-Radio (903)		# Satellite BC Comp. (2)
	# R. Pogo 104 (2)		# Wrekin Radio (1)
	# R. Sunrise Int. (701)	6268 kHz	Capital Radio (5)
	# Radio ARO Int. (701)		Laser Shortwave (1)
	# Radio Brazilia (2)	6270 kHz	Fun Music Radio (117)
	# Radio CLCG (201)		Radio 48 (4+101)
	# Radio California (2)		Radio Sovereign SV (117)
	# Radio Discoline (205)	6273 kHz	KLA-Radio (4)
	# Radio Liberty Sound (602)		Spectrum VBC/Hot Hits (104)
	# Radio Limit Int'l (2)	6274 kHz	Radio Omega (101)
	# Radio Marabu Int'l (2+4)	6275 kHz	King Radio (1)
	# Radio Privat (202)		Radio 48 (4+101)
	# Radio Scorpio (4)		Spectrum VBC/Hot Hits (104)
	# Right-Wing Radio (2)	6276 kHz	Radio Normaal (408)
	# Riverside Radio Int'l (301)	6278 kHz	UK 105 (1)
	# World Star R. (701)	6279 kHz	Radio Orion (106)
6211 kHz	Radio Valleri (305)		# Four Freedoms VS (801)
	Skull & Bones RS (305)		# Radio East Coast Comm. (3)
6217 kHz	Riverside Radio Int'l (301)	6280 kHz	UK 105 (1)
	v Radio Dutchboy (407)		Vesteide Radio Int'l (5)
	# Maple Leaf Radio (904)		# Radio Dead Man (805)
	# Radio Liberty Sound (602)	6281 kHz	v Radio Dutchboy (407)
6219 kHz	v Sud West Radio (204)	6282 kHz	Canzoni Radio (6+110)
6220 kHz	Radio Kristel Int. (114)		Radio Kraftwerk (1)
6221 kHz	Britain Radio Int'l (4+101)		Summer Radio 86 (1)
	Radio Sandman (416)	6284 kHz	Pirate Freaks BS (1)
	Radio Tonair (416)	6285 kHz	VLR International (101)
	Radio Torenvalk (418)		v Radio Dutchboy (407)
6224 kHz	Radio Atlantis SV (2+3)	6286 kHz	Radio East Coast Comm. (3)
	Radio Pamela (110)	6288 kHz	Weekend Music Radio (109)
6225 kHz	Britain Radio Int'l (4+101)	6290 kHz	Radio Bavaria (1)
	Radio Delmare (701)		v Radio Dutchboy (407)
6228 kHz	Radio Benelux (1)		Pirate Freaks BS (1)
6230 kHz	Radio East Coast Comm. (3)	6293 kHz	Radio Apollo Int (3)
	Radio Orion (106)		# Radio Marabu Int'l (2+4)
	# Four Freedoms VS (801)	6294 kHz	Radio Sovereign SV (117)
6231 kHz	Britain Radio Int'l (4+101)		Weekend Music Radio (109)
6232 kHz	Spectrum VBC/Hot Hits (104)	6295 kHz	Radio Bavaria (1)
6233 kHz	v Sud West Radio (204)		Radio Diamond (2)
6234 kHz	Britain Radio Int'l (4+101)		v Radio Dutchboy (407)
6240 kHz	R. Nova Int. (703)	6296 kHz	v Radio Neptune Int. (413)
	Radio Orion (106)	6297 kHz	Radio Universum (2)
	Radio Rainbow Int'l (302)		v Radio Diamond (2)
	Radio Sovereign SV (117)	6298 kHz	v R. Nova Int. (703)
	Spectrum VBC/Hot Hits (104)	6299 kHz	v Radio Neptune Int. (413)
6241 kHz	Radio Pamela (110)	6300 kHz	Spectrum VBC/Hot Hits (104)

PIN-MAGAZINE

6301 kHz	R. Nova Int. (703)	7312 kHz	Radio Meteor (1)
	Starboard Sound (101)	7315 kHz	KBC-Radio (6)
	Wonderful FR London (3)	7316 kHz	Radio Benelux (1)
6305 kHz	v Radio Dutchboy (407)		UK 105 (1)
6310 kHz	Radio Ireland Int'l (305)		v Radio Orion (106)
	Weekend Music Radio (109)	7325 kHz	R. Atlantic 2000 Int'l (1)
6313 kHz	v Radio Neptune Int. (413)	7330 kHz	R. Atlantic 2000 Int'l (1)
6315 kHz	R. Tutenchamun Int'l (2)	7335 kHz	European Christian R. (901)
6319 kHz	Free Medway Town R. (105)	7353 kHz	Radio Orion (106)
	# Anglo Saxon BC (206)	7360 kHz	Radio Caldonia (417)
6329 kHz	Radio Europa Int'l (105)	7362 kHz	v Radio 101 Int'l (702)
6339 kHz	Radio Europa Int'l (105)		v Radio Brigitte (409)
6359 kHz	Radio Europa Int'l (105)	7365 kHz	Radio Benelux (1)
6523 kHz	Radio Pamela (110)		Radio Caldonia (417)
6805 kHz	Radio Orion (106)		Radio Pamela (110)
6815 kHz	Radio Mongoose (118)	7369 kHz	Radio Meteor (1)
	Radio Pamela (110)		v Radio Aquarius Int'l (417)
6849 kHz	I.R.R.S. (7)	7370 kHz	v Radio Caldonia (417)
	# FR Service Holland (1)	7374 kHz	Radio Vaves Int'l (601)
6910 kHz	Radio Dublin Int'l (303)		# Radio Dead Man (805)
	# The Message (312)	7375 kHz	Crystal Radio (102)
	# World Music Radio (412)		Radio Freedom Int'l (115)
7140 kHz	Radio Spoleto Int'l (504)		# Radio Sletland Int'l (115)
7295 kHz	Radio Milano Int'l (501)		# VLR International (101)
	# KIVI-Radio (903)	7806 kHz	R. Atlantic 2000 Int'l (1)
	# R. Tutenchamun Int'l (2)	7840 kHz	Radio Vaves Int'l (601)
	# Radio California (2)	11545 kHz	v Marconi Radio Int'l (503)
	# Radio Discoline (205)		
	# Radio Joystick (2)		
	# Radio Vaves Int'l (601)		

Copyright PIN-MAGAZINE 2.87

(001)	Postbus 41	(006)	Postbus 725	(105)	P.O. Box SH9
	7700 AA Dedemsvaart		6800 AS Arnhem		Sheerness ME12 1AQ
	The Netherlands		The Netherlands		United Kingdom
(002)	Postfach 22 03 42	(007)	c/o IRRS	(106)	82 B Edgewood Road
	5600 Wuppertal 22		P.O. Box 1686		Rednal
	West Germany		Dublin 1		Birmingham B45 8SG
			Ireland		United Kingdom
(003)	P.O. Box 5	(101)	32 Victoria Road	(109)	42 Arran Close
	Hunstanton		Salisbury		Cherry Hinton
	Norfolk PE36 5AU		Wiltshire SP1 3NG		Cambridge CB1 4SH
	United Kingdom		United Kingdom		United Kingdom
(004)	Postbus 19074	(102)	190 Monument Road	(110)	3 Rosewarne Cottages
	3501 DB Utrecht		Edgbaston		Rosewarne Downs
	The Netherlands		Birmingham B16 8UU		near Camborne
			United Kingdom		Cornwall TR14 0BE
(005)	310 Collins Avenue West				United Kingdom
	Whitehall	(104)	BM Broadcasting	(114)	514 Brighton Road
	Dublin 9		London WC1N 3XX		South Croydon
	Ireland		United Kingdom		Surrey, England
					United Kingdom

PIN-MAGAZINE



(115)  
314 Argyle Street  
Glasgow  
Scotland  
United Kingdom

(117)  
BN Nectar  
London WC1N 3XX  
United Kingdom

(118)  
Flat "A"  
129 B Milton Road  
Gravesend  
Kent  
United Kingdom

(201)  
c/o CLCG  
Postfach 54 01 01  
4100 Duisburg 11  
West Germany

(202)  
Turmstraße 26  
6500 Mainz  
West Germany

(204)  
Postfach 1471  
6690 St. Vendel  
West Germany

(205)  
RDI-Funkgemeinschaft  
Postfach 1130  
4154 Tönisvorst 1  
West Germany

(206)  
Grummark  
2340 Kappeln  
West Germany

(301)  
P.O. Box 39  
Waterford  
Ireland

(302)  
151 Moneymore  
Drogheda  
County Louth  
Ireland

(303)  
Dublin 8  
Ireland

(305)  
10 North Richmond Street  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

(312)  
P.O. Box 9741  
Dublin 12  
Ireland

(407)  
Postbus 87  
7710 AB Nieuwleusen  
The Netherlands

(408)  
Postbus 395  
2980 AJ Ridderkerk  
The Netherlands

(409)  
Brigitte van Gelder  
Postbus 10  
7954 ZG Rouveen  
The Netherlands

(412)  
Postbus 4078  
1009 AB Amsterdam  
The Netherlands

(413)  
Postbus 185  
8180 AD Heerde  
The Netherlands

(416)  
Postbus 21  
7010 AA Gaanderen  
The Netherlands

(417)  
Postbus 65027  
3002 DA Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

(418)  
Postbus 36  
7010 AA Gaanderen  
The Netherlands

(501)  
Via Locatelli 6  
20124 Milano  
Italy

(503)  
Via Gozzano 8  
40127 Bologna  
Italy

(504)  
Vicolo Volusio 1  
06049 Spoleto  
Italy

(601)  
B.P. 130  
92504 Rueil-  
Malmison Cedex  
France

(602)  
Jean-Luc Vigie  
2 Rue du Vieux-Moulin  
62630 Etaples  
France

(701)  
Radio Delmare  
Postbus 36  
2050 Antwerpen  
Belgium

(702)  
B.P. 2  
4680 Gemmenich  
Belgium

(703)  
Postbus 5  
2638 Reet  
Belgium

(801)  
P.O. Box 255  
Venus, Texas 76084  
U S A

(805)  
P.O. Box 110  
Johnson City  
New York 13790  
U S A

(901)  
Postfach  
A-2345 Brunn  
Austria

(903)  
P.O. Box 1437  
Hastings  
New Zealand

(904)  
P.O. Box 1133  
Valley View  
Alberta  
Canada T0H 3N0



Directors:  
E. Cooke, N. O'Riordan  
Secretary: E. Cooke

## RADIO DUBLIN LIMITED

260 AND 253 METRES MEDIUM WAVE

99 Mhz F.M. Stereo  
RADIO DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL - THE VOICE OF IRELAND  
ON 6910 KHz SHORT WAVE

Telephone 758684

SRLES: 756644

Postal Address: RADIO DUBLIN LTD., DUBLIN 8  
(IRELAND.)

Studios: 58 INCHICORE ROAD, DUBLIN 8.

Dear Mr. Yoder.

Thank you for taking the time to write to Radio Dublin. Recently we have received many favourable reports from your country and I am glad to say that I can verify that your reception report was accurate.

Enclosed is Q.S.L. Card and a history sheet giving details of our station's past. The history of the station has been exciting, to say the least, and legislation is expected soon which will be designed to close down all free radio stations in Ireland. We don't intend to give up so easily, so our future may be just as exciting. We have already applied for a broadcasting licence which it seems likely we may receive in early 1985. If you would like to give your support to our cause you could write to our Minister for Posts & Telegraphs at Dail Eireann, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

After an absence due to technical problems, our short wave transmissions resumed on 1st January 1983. Output power is at present 800 watts on 6910 KHz and we have plans to boost this, so please stay tuned and listen for further developments.

Best wishes and thanks again.  
Go raibh maith agat,

Maureen Knowler.

Radio Dublin Limited A Dublin Broadcasting Company  
Incorporated in Cardiff, Registration Number 1367182.  
Registered in Dublin, Registration Number E2106.

PIN-MAGAZINE



## HISTORY OF RADIO DUBLIN

Radio Dublin started in 1966, seventeen years ago, as an alternative to Radio Caroline - a pirate ship based off the south coast of England. It was started by Roger Lloyd and Ken Sheehan. At that time we only broadcasted on Sunday afternoons on less than 10 watts on medium wave. The station made no real progress until 1973/74 when we extended operations to Saturdays as well as most of Sunday. In late 1974 the transmitter broke down and Eamon Cooke was brought on the scene to repair it. Eamon began to take an interest in the station and in time Roger and Ken dropped out leaving Eamon and Dr. Don to run the station.

In 1976 another station was set up in Dublin by Dr. Don and Dave C. a local disc jockey. This station was called A.R.D. or Alternative Radio Dublin. Eamon kept Radio Dublin going and in December 1977 he could see that our listeners needed more than just a week-end alternative to RTE - the national network - so for a three week period over Christmas 1977 we broadcasted 24 hours a day - the first to ever attempt such a feat in Ireland. After Christmas Eamon found that people would not accept the idea of Radio Dublin broadcasting on weekends only so he gave up his television repair shop and went full time into running Radio Dublin.

From then on Radio Dublin progressed from a hobby pirate to a 24 hour-a-day commercial radio station carrying paid advertisement. Gone were the days of moving location each week to avoid detection by the Department of Posts & Telegraphs. The station settled in Eamon's home - a small terraced house in the western suburbs of Dublin city. There were a number of raids on the station but only one successful prosecution. It was fortunate that Irish legislation on the matter was so old.

In 1978 we registered Radio Dublin Limited as a radio broadcasting company with the Irish authorities in the Companies Registration Offices at Dublin Castle. This gave us full legal status as a limited liability company, but alas not a licence to broadcast. In late 1979 we decided to expand into FM. We needed more equipment - mostly American - and a larger premises so in September of that year we moved to a detached house in large grounds where the station is at present based. With the extra space we could erect a number of aerials and open a second channel on 1152 KHz for specialised programmes. Also in 1979 we organised the first Radio Dublin Holiday to Miami, Florida, in conjunction with Capel Travel and Air Florida. It was such a success that we repeated this in 1980 and 1981.

In June 1980 we commenced short wave transmissions and eventually got to our present power of 900 watts. For the most of this time we operated on 6315 KHz, but after reports of interference caused to a British government station, we moved to 6287.8 KHz and finally to our present position on 6910 KHz.

Our shortwave, medium wave and FM are transmitted simultaneously 24 hours a day. Frequencies and power ratings are 1188 KHz 5Kw; 1152 KHz 1.5Kw; 98.7 Mhz FM 150 watts; 6910 KHz 900 watts. At 10.00 am each day our second channel broadcasts its own separate programmes on one of the medium wave frequencies and on FM. This continues till midnight and then relinks with the primary channel. We also operate a pen pal service. If you would like to correspond with someone in Ireland - send your name, address, age and hobbies and the information will be broadcasted on all channels free of charge. In the near future we hope to operate a second shortwave channel around 26 Mhz.

Over the years Radio Dublin has been instrumental in bringing about a number of changes in the radio scene both locally and nationally. Our policy has been to give the listener whatever he wants if it is in our power to do so. Radio Dublin were the first station to settle in one location despite a number of government raids. We are still the only station to provide a decorated float and music free of charge for charitable events such as the National Children's Day Parade, sponsored walks for hospitals and community centres and many more. In 1979 the national network were forced to bring out a second channel with popular music to compete with Radio Dublin.

The Irish government may shortly introduce legislation to set up a commercial radio network in the country. Legislation will also be introduced to close down the present independent stations. This legislation was expected in January 1985. Whatever happens this station will try and continue to give the service to the public which it gives at present. Radio Dublin had applied for a broadcast licence and it is expected our application will be successful. As we are one of the few countries in the world without a shortwave service, we also hope to obtain a licence for shortwave operations.

You may have heard of raids on stations in May of 1983. Two stations - Radio Nova and Radio Sunshine were raided and equipment taken away. It was alleged they were causing interference to aircraft, police, ambulance and other emergency services, which they most likely were, since they were operating on very high power 20 Kw on AM and 10 Kw on FM. These stations are now back on the air but on much reduced power. Neither of these stations are operating a shortwave services. The raids which have now ceased, had no effect on Radio Dublin transmissions. All stations may now operate legally to March 1985.

Remember if you are ever in Dublin on business or vacation you are always welcome at the Radio Dublin studios - just three miles (five kilometers) from the city centre.

Tourist information on our country can be obtained by writing to Bord Failte, Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2. Business firms who intend operating in Ireland can obtain Assistance from the Industrial Development Authority, Lansdowne House, Dublin 4. And please mention Radio Dublin if you are writing.

Finally we hope to expand our shortwave service into a commercially viable concern. In conjunction with World Music Radio of Amsterdam in Holland and the Billboard Corporation in the United States, we are running special music programmes on Sundays from 8.00 am to 10.00 am Irish time and on Mondays from 2.00 am to 10.00 am. Reception reports for these programmes should be addressed to World Music Radio, P.O. Box 4078, Amsterdam, Holland.

Since publication of this history sheet in 1983 some changes have taken place. Local radio legislation has again been put off until late 1985 at the earliest. Radio Dublin has appointed a New York agency to handle overseas religious programmes - a number of which now run on the station throughout the week. Enquiries in this regard should be addressed to the Intradit Corporation, 21 East 90th Street, New York 10028, USA.

## REMEMBER THE PIRATES?

"TEN YEARS OF OFFSHORE RADIO" LP  
DOUBLE ALBUM LIMITED EDITION



DOUBLE LP £4.99  
(DOUBLE CASSETTE £5.49)  
(plus 30 pence postage)

Offshore  
Radio

"OFFSHORE RADIO" by Gerry Bishop

PRICE £4.75 plus 30 pence postage

OVER 150 PHOTOGRAPHS LARGE A4 SIZE

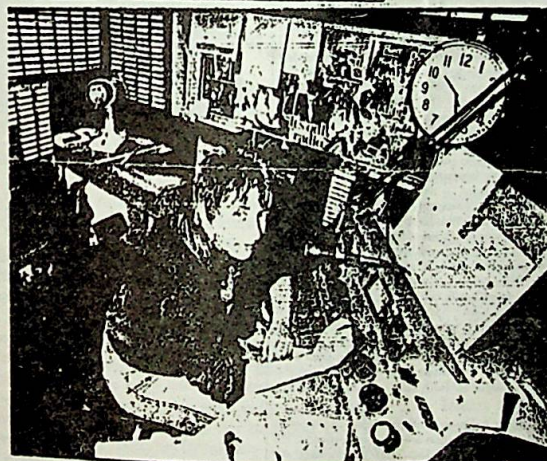
Both the record and the book are available from Script individually (or together at a special price of £9.50 including postage and packaging). Send a crossed postal order or cheque to:

**MUSIC RADIO PROMOTIONS (Dept. SS) PO Box 400, Kings Langley, Herts**



Rivers' comparisons with MASH can be pursued further among the DJs, with the peppy and Charlie Wolfe as a pint-sized Hawkeye, Rivers as his Trapper John or IJ, and programme controller Liz Weed as the cramped, reluctant Margaret. The blockades, the traps and the dead-end roads arrive to a ironic, surreal road humour akin to that among touring bands, much of which must satisfy the average listener. The station has constructed its own mythology, with DJ, characters, "crisis" and even bits of the local life spilling over the air. "We're taking on a lot of things," says Wolfe taking on an Xmas special. "Everyone remembers the one about the green potato salad with the seagull feather in it, the cook who would run through the screaming 'We're drinking! We're drinking!' every time they hear the word party." And on the Radio 101.1 Carolina ship *Russ Revere* when someone at Laser left a record clacking on the run-out tape for a whole hour. At some times happens in ex-shore communities, the three women DJs at 101.1 have all at one time been the only women on the air, the traditionally dominant woman absent (West, I'd guess), making the time of the month an, er, period when most of the male crew are really rather in Philadelphia. Barring romantic attachments — occasionally removed but generous in such a setting and, anyway, "they'd find a bad big boy to take care of their copes" — the DJs of MASH Unit 4072.

little exception, the DIs all answered affirmatively to the question of whether they were veterans in the US music trade publications, inviting them to 'come and broadcast to 12 million people from a ship in the North Sea'. They came from small towns in states like Iowa and Kansas, and from cities as large as Minneapolis. Few of them had much to expect; they arrived wondering how something like a Sealine Festival could be happening. They were in the ship spent their first 30 hours curled up in bed trying to get sick. With the exception of the liberal sprinkling of oldies—important to the upper end of their claimed age 12-54 listenership—most of the music was new, and the DJ's were strictly Top 40. Singles from the past decade are sometimes downplayed in favor of new programming, either because they are expected to be more fun, or as West says, "because they're more useful, because fresh supplies or records haven't arrived from America". Because of weather conditions, records are transferred to



7200 (MW); 32 Stereo (FM); Talk, drama  
 features  
 BBC World Service 630/1600 (MW)  
 240 news, drama, talks and features  
 BBC Radio 4 630/1600 (MW)  
 BBC Radio 5 1600-1800 (MW)  
 240 news, drama, features and  
 Capital Radio 1600/1800 (MW)  
 90 drama, 150 pop music, news and  
 some features  
 BBC 1610/1710 (MW); 97 Stereo (FM)  
 240 news, phone-ins and special  
 features

JBC Radio 1 275m/1089kHz and 208m/  
1363kHz (MW); BB 81m/104.1MHz (FM), Pop music  
BBC Radio 2 300m/90.9MHz and 433m/  
93.7MHz (MW); BB 81m/104.1MHz (FM), MOR music  
BBC Radio 3 247m/1215kHz (MW);  
90.92.5m/104.1MHz (FM), Classical music  
BBC Radio 4 1500m/200kHz (MW); 477m/

**Aspen People's Radio 90.8 (FM), Aspen** programming 7:00-10:00pm (Mon-Thu); 3:00-10:00pm weekends.

**Caroline 92.9Hz (FM) 10:00pm-5:00am** and **92.9Hz Q4 FM**, North Sea album station. Contemporary rock plus oldies.

**JRPM 102.9MHz (FM)**, Soul, reggae, jazz and funk, daily, 10:00am-12:00am (Mon-Thurs); 10:00am-1:00am Mon.

Radio Greenwich Local news, views and  
music via Greenwich Cablecast.



cartridges which are kept in the tiny studio, which is padded like an anechoic chamber although the port-hole is still open to the sea. For the most part, it is rigidly programmed. The Top 40 and 60 are put on a rotating file-card system, and different genres are given different colour-codings. A colour 'clock' instructs the DJ to select from a preset selection, with gaps for 'improvisation' to freshen up the cycle. 'If you walked into an American station,' said a DJ, 'you wouldn't be allowed to see this.' Apart from station promotions and 'Eurovision '85' reports, the station motto is 'You're never more than a minute away from the music', and should a voice intrude it is only to assure you that some hit or chestnut is only 'around the corner'.

While 'prattle-free', the station has been severely criticised for its mainstream programming. Wolfe says, however, 'People always complain that we don't play The Jesus & Mary Chain. It may sound American-capitalistic, but we are a hit radio station. We don't make hits, we play hits.' Nor can one really argue when West says, 'Educating the audience' is another term for shoving something down people's throats.

This is undermined by their confession that they would like to make hits but feel that they need to wait until they are more established. Most would say that 12 million is pretty established already, and this could be seen as a measure of how fragile they see their position on the great waveband in the sky. But even 1, propagandist for all things noisy and German, will always plump for Laser rather than the inane rabbit of Radio 1 and Capital. Although only if I have to...

**W**hile the Department of Trade and Industry still denies it is 'blockading' Laser, the surveillance began on August 8, when the 90-foot inshore patrol boat *Dioptric Surveyor* arrived in the area where both the *Communicator* and the *Ross Revenge* are anchored within sight of each other. The *Surveyor* have close to the *Communicator*, circling it a number of times, photographing movements on board and watching the ship through binoculars. Last week, it was alleged that the *Surveyor* used directional microphones to record a conversation between a power-boat skipper and *Communicator* crew, although the DTI says it is unable to give details of surveillance procedure or the technology aboard the ship. It has photographed vessels visiting the ship, including those that regularly carry 'Anoraks', fans of the station, out to photograph the ships, chat to the crew and generally get chucked around the ocean. The *Surveyor* is positioned equidistant between the ships and slightly to their stern and, should the fancy take it, manoeuvres around the ships if it spots something suspicious going on. In one such manoeuvre, the *Surveyor* almost collided with the *Ross Revenge*.

A week previous to our visit, both boats decided to find out who the *Surveyor* was really after. The *Communicator* upped anchor and headed off for deeper waters 13 miles further East. The *Surveyor* gave chase shortly afterwards, shadowing *Communicator* through a very stormy night. An inshore vessel, it was unable to anchor in deep waters. 'From what we've heard from various sources,' says Rivers, 'the boat took a pounding.' Last week the Force Nines returned, and *UJs* reported with delight that it was being tossed around like a matchstick. *McMIV*, they restrict themselves to on-air conversations with 'all the people puking up over there.' 'Charlie just loves the smell of napalm,' West says dramatically.

Largely, though, they say they are on good terms with the *Surveyor* crew, if not her controllers, and have even played requests for *Surveyor* crew members. If there is a war between the two ships, it's a one-sided war of nibbling: be it Charlie Wolfe broadcasting live from the poop-deck, belching across the waves at the *Surveyor*, or the station's 'BeefAid' marathon when the Government refused to up the licence fee. They are equally scathing about the ailing Kentish II R-tation, Invicta, and the planned BBC Radio 1 station, whose frequency Laser is currently squabbling. The feeling, apparently, is mutual.

'But,' says West, 'it's a bit depressing when you think what they want to do to us.' Government lines on pirates have, at various times in the past, been that their broadcasts interfere with the maritime, and sometimes emergency, broadcast services or that they interfere with aircraft landing gear mechanisms or, most recently, that they interfere with the guidance systems of North Sea oil-rig helicopters. They hotly deny this, enquiring, not without reason, why nothing fell out of the sky during Caroline's 20 years on the ocean wave. Yet DTI spokesman Peter Anderson claims that helicopter pilots have been tuning into guidance frequencies, 'and finding themselves being blasted with Duran Duran'. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority concurred with this, saying that, on two nearby frequencies, auto-direction finders on aircraft and helicopters are being affected by these transmissions.

The final nail in the coffin of this argument came from Mike Norris, an operations supervisor and a pilot himself with Bristow Helicopters, the largest helicopter firm in Europe and main operators of helicopter flights in the North Sea oil fields. 'It's very serious indeed,' he said. 'That's why we're complaining. And not just us, everyone.' Norris's specific complaint, however, is about Radio Caroline's signal sprawling across frequencies and blocking guidance systems. Laser only affects broadcasts received by Bristow's Aberdeen helicopters. Their guidance systems are also seriously affected by Radio 4 broadcasts out of Rugby. But Norris will not allow his company to be aligned with the DTI's claim that the pirates present a serious 'life-threat'. The prospects of mid-air collision are only 'an extreme likelihood', and pirate interference is regarded more as a 'reduction of safety'. Sources in the helicopter industry say that pilots simply switch to alternative methods of navigating. But that inconvenience still gives cause for serious concern, and the industry's complaints are entirely valid.

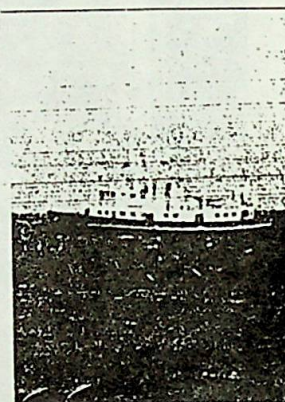
Further to their defence, Laser claim that it was their arrival, and capture of a large audience, that spurred the Government into action. Organisations like the Independent Broadcasting Authority and Association of Independent Radio Contractors say they have been lobbying for greater action for a number of years now, but the reason why it has just started is quite simple. Until the passing of the 1984 Telecommunications Act it was the Post Office, and a rather lax Post Office at that, who were responsible for pursuing pirates. With its privatisation, responsibility went to the DTI, who earlier this year poured more resources into fighting the pirates. The Laser blockade is the latest in a series of actions which have seen land-based pirates raided and their equipment seized under new powers. While the legal radio community — stations and associations — vehemently deny that they are behind the Government action, the paranoid theory that a slipshod and ineffectual radio network is trying to get rid of highly successful competition still has a ring of truth about it. The DTI complains that Laser is totally unregulated, dubbing them 'anarchists of the airwaves'. 'That hurts,' says Charlie Wolfe, a teetotal, non-smoking Mormon who has all his fan mail on computer floppy-disc. 'We follow American rules.' It has also been pointed out that Laser pays no royalties, although Liz West says that they have tried to pay. Criminals who wish they weren't, they're caught by both sides.

**T**hat Laser is an illegal organisation under current British law is an unfortunate but unavoidable fact. But just sitting out there, waiting for Shower Day and moaning about curry for lunch again, it points out some glaring shortcomings in the legal radio community. While regulated and restricted by need-to-air agreements which limit the amount of music that can be played, no British nor, indeed, American, station has won an audience the size that Laser claims to have. Capital Radio, like other stations stung into action by Laser's appearance on the dial, radically revamped its programming last year, yet its audience ratings are still falling.

'The way to get rid of us,' says Wolfe, 'is to outprogramme us. What are they going to do when all-day music television comes here?'

Apply for jobs there, probably. Love them or not, criticise their effect on North Sea helicopter services or their maverick actions outside the law, Laser's continuing existence is a massive embarrassment and criticism of radio in Britain. If their figures are to be entertained, the upstart Laser has achieved more in a year than any station has in the past 20. It produces the ironic situation where the outlaws want what the good guys have, and vice versa. And if one is to put any weight on either side of the argument, the good guys want what the outlaws have far more desperately. With running costs and the laws blocking potential advertising revenue, Laser's future is very uncertain. But at present the *MTV Communicator* heaving around out among the shifting sandbanks poses one colossal question: sink them, legalise them or take a contract out on Peter Powell.

See Radio listings for details of pirate radio station wavelengths.



Watching the air waves — the DTI's Dioptric Surveyor.

## Offshore pirate radio station Laser 558 is facing the fight of its life.

'We have to be very flexible. It's a MASH unit out here. You have to roll with the punches.' — Tommy 'Rambo' Rivers, Laser 558 DJ.

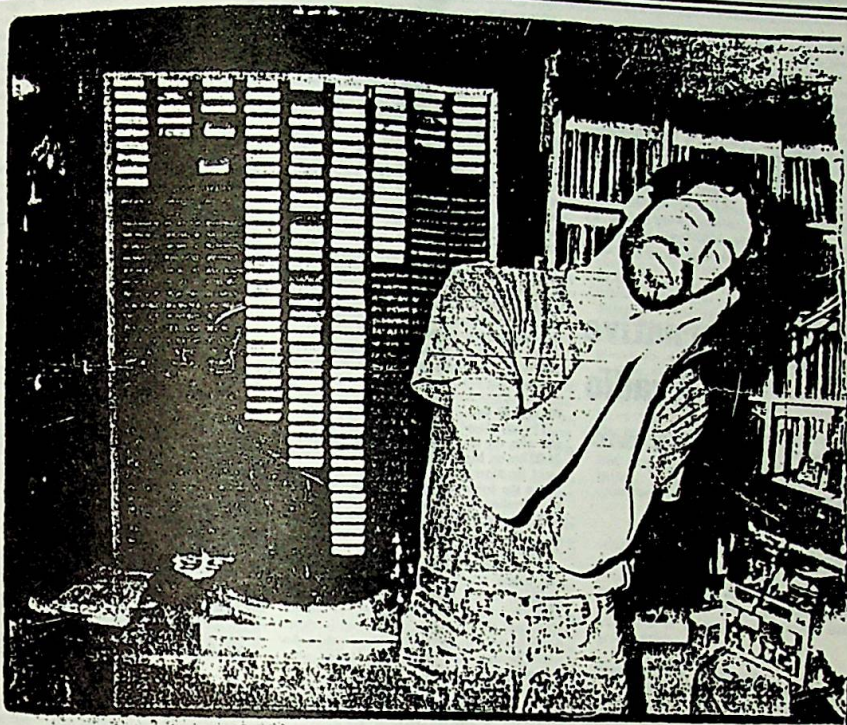
**T**he Panama-registered *MV Communicator*, home to the beleaguered Laser 558 pirate radio station, is moored about 30 miles off the coast of Essex, roughly East of Walton-on-the-Naze. For those inclined to make the trip, it's a lurching three or four hours by trawler, or a more hair-raising hour-and-a-half by powerful speedboat. Even in a 28-foot, 40-knot round-Britain racer, this can only be attempted in winds of Force Five or less. Properly weighted with cargo or passengers, the speedboat will sit back on its haunches and plane through the waves. Laden with only two passengers — as happened when we boarded one at dawn on Bank Holiday Monday — it displays this interesting tendency to rock 'n' roll through fat, ugly swell, slam down into deep troughs and have a go at ploughing through waves.

Breakdancing around in eight- and ten-foot waves can be highly alarming to the novice, but our skipper took it in his stride. Plunging into a trough, he would observe loudly, 'That was a bloody big hole!' Carooming off the walls of a swell, should a wave have the impertinence to break over his craft he would lean through a flap in the awning and bellow 'You fucker!' at the receding offender.

But these gymnastics are nothing compared to the real fun when you come alongside the tall hull of the *Communicator*. When the motor cuts you begin to appreciate just how clothes in a washing machine must feel. The trick is to balance on the narrow edge of the speedboat, wait for it to lurch up on a wave, leap on to a rope ladder and scramble quickly up before the speedboat falls and rises again to wallop you...

The *Communicator* has been out there for just over a year now, causing all manner of fun and games in the pirate and legal radio community, as well as the IBA, the Department of Trade and Industry, Trinity House, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Home Office and the media.

The 180-foot ship, staffed by seven young American DJs and a dozen auxiliary staff, has weathered week-long Force-Nine gales and broken masts and aerials to claim a European listenership of around 12 million. As it's an illegal organisation under the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act of 1967, these figures are difficult to verify, although a number of factors would suggest they are close to the truth. Not least is the power of their transmitter, recently doubled to 50 kilowatts, five times the power of the average ILR station and giving them an enormous potential catchment. While it is still illegal to supply or trade with the ship in Britain and the EEC, advertisers are desperately searching for loopholes in that law, suggesting that the money believes those figures. And last but by no means least, after 20-odd largely peaceful years of Caroline broadcasting from the same area, the current alarms would suggest that Laser has proven to be a very painful thorn in the side of someone.



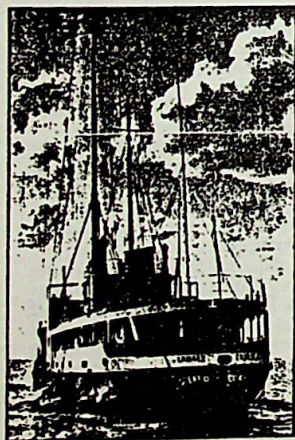


The regulations covering radio broadcasting are designed to prevent chaotic wavelength interaction but work to reduce the dissemination of any view opposed to the status quo. Those who do not like the situation have disagreed in the direct way, as in the heyday of the UK pop pirates, often finding a majority audience listening. Now, things are a little more discreet.

## Alternative radio

JOHN DWYER

\*All photos courtesy of East Anglian Productions



46 STUDIO SOUND, SEPTEMBER 1975

THERE ARE AT least 40 radio stations you can hear in the UK: 20 BBC and 14 IBA local stations, the four national BBC stations, Radio Manx, Radio Luxembourg, Voice of America, American Forces Network, and BBC World Service. There is also Radio Caroline, parked off Clacton. Yet with all the outward appearance of an abundance of choice that this presents, there is still a large seemingly lunatic fringe ready to risk jail for transmitting excellent but illegal programmes from the tops of blocks of flats. Clearly they aren't happy with what's already available. Moreover, they represent

only the visible signs of the growing number who, each in his own way, want to democratise broadcasting.

The malcontents fit loosely into one of two broad groups. The first, of which the pirates are the best example, are those who are dissatisfied with the musical content of what's already on offer, and the second are those who see radio as a political instrument. This latter group can also be split into two sub-groups: those who think radio is being used as a political instrument against the best interests of most of the population and who wish to give everyone wider access to it; and those who wish to use radio as a political instrument, as a means of social change. The last sub-group includes every dissident political group in the country, from the British Movement, led by Colin Jordan, to the edge of the Conservative Party. The Conservatives are on record as wishing to leave broadcasting alone. On the left there are more dissident groups which extend from the middle of the Labour Party to the International Marxists, the Marxist-Leninists and the League regions beyond.

### Pirates at sea

The last surviving British pirate radio station was also the first. Radio Caroline opened at 21.00 hrs on March 27 1964 with an announcement by Simon Dee. Regular transmissions began the following day. On March 3 1968 the Caroline was hijacked and towed away with her sister ship, the Mi Amigo, the home of Radio Caroline South, formerly Radio Atlanta.

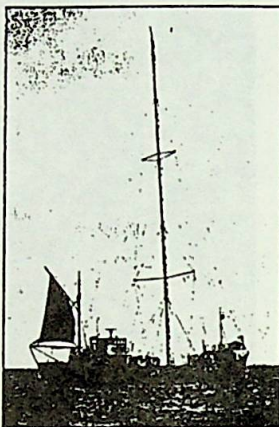
When Caroline closed down the story had only begun, whether you're talking about legal or illegal radio. Dutch pirates, for example, who were there before Caroline, carried on after, and three of them only recently closed down because of the Dutch Broadcasting Act which became law on August 31 last year. Radio Veronica, whose programmes were pre-recorded in their Hilversum studios, was the oldest and most popular, having begun to broadcast on May 6 1960; Radio Northsea offered both a Dutch and an international (English) service. Her Swiss owners plan to move her to the coast of Italy. The youngest of the three was Atlantis (not to be confused with Atlanta) which broadcast in Flemish and Dutch during the day and in English at night.

The Dutch had ratified the 1965 Treaty of Strasbourg which banned pirate broadcasts from international waters in January 1974, but no action was taken against the three pirates until Radio Veronica's application for a licence 3 1972 on Ronan O'Rahilly's Mi Amigo. Since then its mast has blown down twice, its generator has broken down, and there has been a mutiny on board. In April 1973 the Mi Amigo broadcast programmes for Veronica, which had run on to the beach at Scheveningen, and the following month Caroline began to broadcast simultaneously in English on 389m and in Dutch on 259m, the present frequency. The programmes became known as Radio Atlantis during the day and Radio Seagull during the evening. The *Sunday Times*, giving the frequency of Radio Seagull in October 1973, described it as 'the best popular music station currently broadcasting'. It offered no commercials or jingles and little chatter. The mast came down during the same month and Radio Atlantis moved to its own vessel. A few weeks after it was repaired, Radio Seagull changed its name to Caroline and Radio Mi Amigo, which replaced Atlantis, hired airtime from Caroline during the day. That is still the situation at the time of writing.

On the eve of the Dutch law coming into force, the Mi Amigo moved from her position near the other three pirates to a new position 20 miles north of Margate, 18 miles east of Clacton. During the day the pre-recorded programmes of Radio Mi Amigo in Flemish reach Holland and Belgium, and at night Radio Caroline broadcasts in English. Mi Amigo is owned by a Belgian, Sylvain Tack, who also has sweet factories and a music publishers.

Amigo's income is from record plugs and Belgian advertising. Although Belgian law makes it illegal to advertise on a pirate, Amigo got round this by 'reading information' from advertisements in the Belgian press. The other legal difficulty is that of supplying the ship, which O'Rahilly is reported to do by radio from Spain. Transmitter power is 50-100W.

Left: Laissez Faire from which Radio England and Britain Radio transmitted simultaneously  
Below: Radio 370 off Scarborough



Space does not permit a full account of the pirates' history, fascinating though it is, but one recurring theme has been that of violence. At one time or another there have been murders, mysterious disappearances, petrol bombs and various other gruesome incidents, yet the seaborne pirates persist. I asked one of the new generation of land pirates why and he agreed the only reason must be that there was money in it. 'Mind you,' he added, 'I don't see how, do you?'.

### Pirates on land

As the months go by, the number of land-based pirates seems to diminish, though it seems unlikely that they'll disappear altogether. Usually medium wave pirates pre-record their programmes on cassette and hide the equipment until the end of the broadcast. According to author and one-time free radio lobbyist Nigel Turner, it needs an army to run a station of that kind without getting busted or losing your equipment. 'I've been on a few of these things and the organisation is utterly fantastic. It's like a massive security operation. They've got about five or six cars circling round the transmitter watching out for police or detector vans.' Not that the police are too much trouble. According to Mike Knight of Radio Jackie, the police once asked a suspicious looking character to open the boot of his car. 'They asked him what was in it. He replied: 'A tape recorder, three car batteries, and a 14-tri-transmitter'. At this the police realised who they had caught (they thought it was Radio Free London). They all started laughing. They asked how the transmitter worked, and then prepared to leave, saying: 'I'm afraid you can't transmit from here today'.

According to the news editor of *The Radio Guide*, formerly *Script* magazine, only one pirate of this kind still broadcasts regularly, Radio Kalidoscope, though the situation is confused and constantly changing. Two things are responsible for this. Inevitably, the arrival of Capital and the other stations has made a difference to both the number who are prepared to listen and the number who see some point in transmitting. The other reason is that the

Post Office have been ruthless in stamping out the land pirates; the most famous station was Jackie, now defunct according to Mike Baron of *The Radio Guide*, and Jackie had notched up over a hundred prosecutions in its five-year history.

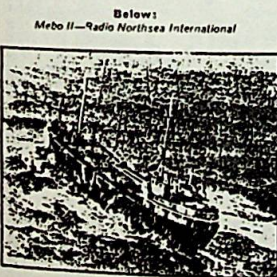
London Music Radio was an offshoot of Jackie and is sometimes heard on public holidays, always active times for land pirates. LMR started with help from Radio Invicta, a station of incomparable quality whose only aim was once to broadcast soul music. Invicta too operates only during bank holidays, and has begun to campaign for greater exposure for such music, preferably a show on Radio One, the only station that doesn't have one. Vhf is harder to track down than medium wave and Invicta make it even harder by using at least two 100W transmitters and switching from one to the other each hour. They say they have a network of sites all over London, they have a network of flats, but say they could mainly atop blocks of flats, but say they could always do with more. Invicta have no need for the security paraphernalia necessary on medium wave and just keep a good lookout with binoculars. Nevertheless they have lost



Above:  
Radio Caroline studio, on board the Mi Amigo—present day



Above:  
Edward Cole in Radio 370 studio



a couple of transmitters and have been fined up to £80. They've had two conditional discharges.

The penalties can be more severe. According to Turner, Mike Knight of Jackie has been fined up to £250 and, on the last occasion, was given a suspended prison sentence. The Wireless Telegraphy Act allows fines up to £400 or two years' prison or both. Unlike the Marine Offences Act of 1967 there seems to be no sanction under the act against advertisers. None of those advertising with Invicta has

been prosecuted as far as I could ascertain, though the advertising they do have is only for token payments if any, and mainly by friends of the station.

Why run the risk, particularly since commercial radio is here? One student of the pirates, now working for the BBC, put it like this:

'It's the programme content,' he said, speaking of the BBC. He mentioned an occasion when Johnny Walker was asked on Radio Birmingham what he decided what records were played: 'He said that executive producers of Radio One decide what's on the playlist. The BBC have always denied that there is a playlist at all. The truth is that only established artists can get their records played on the BBC. It's a super-hype. It had been around for months and then they decide to start plugging it and it's suddenly a big hit, I guarantee I can listen to Radio One and I can tell you which records are on the playlist.'

According to Tony Johns of Radio Invicta many of the other pirates are only indulging in nostalgia: 'We're only interested in soul. The days of the pirates are over.' Invicta make a modest claim that they have been partly responsible for the popularity of soul: 'They say it's a minority music but it isn't—there must be very few households in this country that haven't got at least one Tamla Motown record in their collection'.

He sees two ways to run broadcasting: 'Take a city like New York. You have six pop stations, two soul stations, one classical station, two chat and news stations and a country and western station. You can hear any kind of music you want. Now in New York they have gone a bit berserk; there are far too many stations and one of each would be quite enough. . . . The other way is that instead of Radio One playing the lowest common denominator all day long why not have from one o'clock to three for the housewives, from 12 to one soul, from six to seven country and western—can't stand country and western myself, but some people like it, and at other times classical music and local rock.'

Knight of Radio Jackie puts it this way: 'We would like to see room for local stations run for young people by young people. This would make stations like ours obsolete, because that's exactly the type of service we are trying to give. And we will continue to give this service illegally until we are permitted to do it within the law. . . . free radio isn't necessarily commercial, and commercial radio must certainly isn't free.'

Nigel Turner is more cynical: 'The pirates did act as a catalyst, yes, but it's really not more important than that. All they did was to tap a feeling that existed in this country in the mid-sixties. They transported the kind of thing that was going on in the States over here from the US. . . . It's true they caused a mini-earthquake within the BBC, and they did away with some of the Reith cobwebs, but the programming was really crap.' Their biggest contribution, he says, was their amateurishness, their informality. 'If broadcasting is too professional you're going to cut off a lot of people who feel they haven't a contribution to make.' The reason for continuing pirate broadcasts was 'a hankering after the good old days of pirate radio—a fixation. They would have you believe they're carrying on in the great tradition of pirate radio broadcasting but really it's an addiction, and any purpose it might have is swamped by the need for a weekly fix.'

There may be a certain swashbuckling glamour to it, too; a spurious sense of conspiracy. Turner said, and he was right, that it was difficult to find out the real names of anyone connected with pirate radio on land or sea. He tells of a court hearing where three people were to come up for trial for unlicensed broadcasting. The three turned out to be this one little man who had been charged under three different names.

Alternative broadcasting has its own infrastructure, though it is now disintegrating. Since the introduction of commercial broadcasting there have been a number of splits, reformations and regroupings of the various factions. One that has suffered more than most from these is the Free Radio Campaign. According to *The Radio Guide* its sole function at the moment is selling stickers. What used to be the north-east section of FRC has now reformed into a radio listeners' council to advise and consult with all the radio stations, including the BBC and commercial local stations. The Chairman of the new group expects the FRC to disappear when the last pirate goes off the air, which he thinks will not be long. Another organisation, the Southern Independent Radio Association, has now disbanded, according to Mike Baron.

*The Radio Guide* describes itself as 'the magazine of alternative radio', though it has articles about the local BBC stations as well as about the commercial and not as independent. I note, Mike Baron explained that 'alternative' in his view meant an alternative to Radios One and Two, which were adequately covered in other magazines. He said in many cases the BBC local stations offered an alternative worth having. Turner agrees: 'The BBC stations come closest to what I'm advocating. They're

severely under-financed. . . . They do try to direct themselves at the community at large.' According to him, the BBC stations were more flexible, less highly programmed than the commercial stations. His impression was that LBC, and to a lesser extent Capital, didn't give a damn.

### Megaphone or telephone

As I have said, the pirates serve merely as an introduction to various disaffected potential broadcasters. Separate from the pirates are those who think of radio as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. They tend, generally, to be more politically conscious than the music enthusiasts, although the latter have

taken an active part in general elections, particularly that in 1970, the first in which the vote was available to those of 18 years and over. Radio Northsea, for example, broadcast Conservative propaganda under the name of Caroline, and was jammed by a naval station in Kent until the last week of the election when, according to *Script* (as it then was), Harold Wilson ordered the largest transmitting station in Europe, a 2 MW station at Southend, to jam the vessel's broadcasts.

Ironically, the jamming didn't cease when the Conservatives won the election and the ship had to move away after a few weeks. The pirates maintain they lost Harold the election and so were responsible for the introduction of commercial radio. Wilson blames a bad set of trade figures; his memoirs mention the Pirate Broadcasting Act once in 1000 pages. It is perhaps true to say that the pirate brigade want to carry on using radio in the old way, as a megaphone. They want more people to be allowed to use the megaphone and, if they wish, to use it to make money. The Free Radio Campaign submitted a plan to Christopher Chataway when he was Minister of Posts and Telecommunications saying that they could find no large demand for local radio and proposing a number of national and international stations on the lines of the old pirates, Radio Monte Carlo and so on. These stations should be free from programming control, censorship or 'external commercial pressures'. Some of the channels would be taken from the BBC.

The other approach is perhaps more introspective, more thoughtful. The political groups are keener on dialogue, on giving access to points of view, rather than pandering to musical prejudice. Programmes like 'Open Door' find inadequate and insulting in their view what that provides is 'not access guaranteed as a right, but access granted as a privilege'.



introduction". At the front is a quotation from Brecht: "Radio must be changed from a means of distribution to a means of communication . . . capable not only of transmitting but of receiving". Turner proposes a series of up to 1000 low power local stations in addition to the local channels so that radio could be used on behalf of the community instead of to address it. The ideas expressed in the book bear a remarkable similarity to those made respectable by Anthony Smith in *The Shadow in the Cave*, though Smith's book came out a year later, in 1973.

Turner told me his ideal in broadcasting was Radio Three, and saw no reason why it couldn't be done on a local scale a great deal less stuffily. His interest in radio as a means of social exchange started when he heard American radio. He was particularly impressed

by a millionaire called Lorenzo Milam, whom he had met when in the US four years ago. Milam built a station each in Seattle (KRAB) and Portland (KBOO) and then gave them away. He also helped to set up stations in St Louis, Los Gatos, Santa Cruz, Atlanta, Miami and Dallas. Turner said that by the time he died early in 1974 he was a millionaire no longer.

Milam wrote in Turner's book: "An important change in broadcasting in the US is what has come to be called 'Community non-institutional radio'. Through an easing in the licensing requirements by the Federal Communications Commission non-school, non-commercial, non-establishment groups are being licensed for fm stations around the country. And these stations are strange and non-sensical, often partisan and heavily aesthetic. The dream is to draw the best of the BBC's Radio 3 and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and American Radio and television but to put it on a community free form basis. It's exciting radio, and there are outposts in New York City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St Louis, Seattle, Houston and permits for stations are coming up in Atlanta, Miami, Dallas and other southern cities which have the strongest need for an alternative voice."

He said the result sounded refreshingly real, amateur and naive. The budgets are tiny and the programming erratic: "Some great, some terrible, all outrage and brimstone and 'It's gotta change'". And the best of these stations specialise in non-political bias: that is, portions of all of the conservative and reactionary and religious and aesthetic community will be heard—given blocks of programmes for 15 minutes of an hour or two to shout off their mouths." One of the best such stations, in St Louis, has suffered shotgun raids by the local police.

#### Slow Scan

Another development in the US is described in an article in *Undercurrents*, an underground magazine advocating what they call alternative technology. Cop Macdonald writes about ham radio and slow scan tv, telling how Sunday afternoons are spent conversing with people from all over the US and Canada. Sometimes one man will present a paper over the air which the others will then talk about in a discussion session. They've had book reviews, sessions on the energy crisis, employment, women's liberation, computer networking and organic gardening.

Macdonald says that usually a dozen or 15 stations will be involved: "The core group is made up mostly of people oriented to alternatives and change. The transients, however, often represent the reactionary majority of the ham population and we've had a few out and out fascists advocating 'retroactive birth control' and World War III as solutions to the world's problems." It's only fair to point out that Rochester, Minnesota, home of Mr Macdonald, the Mayo Clinic and IBM, is hardly a typical American community, being one of the few where there are no blacks, there is universal affluence and plenty of people who can afford ham radios and slow scan tv equipment in the attic. It is to be hoped Mr Macdonald is not just conversing with people from similar communities elsewhere.

Slow scan tv operates with a bandwidth low enough to be transmitted along normal voice channels. The scanning speed is once every eight seconds and resolution is 120 lines either way. The screens, which are better watched in a darkened room, are long persistence, often converted oscilloscopes. The picture can be recorded on audio tape. The first transatlantic transmissions took place, very unofficially, in 1959. The FCC and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, now part of the Home Office, have both approved the use of the systems in the amateur bands. According to Macdonald the system is being used by 2000 hams in 60 countries.

His article comes in an *Undercurrents* supplement about communications: "The existing structures of communication in Britain are used to bolster up the status quo and to perpetuate the basic injustices of our present society". The rest of *Undercurrents* reveals itself as one of the most jargon-free and intelligent publications in underground journalism. It provides well-written articles on people's radio and the future of cable tv, the latter a thorough and brilliant analysis of the way large companies own our means of communication by courtesy of the PO.

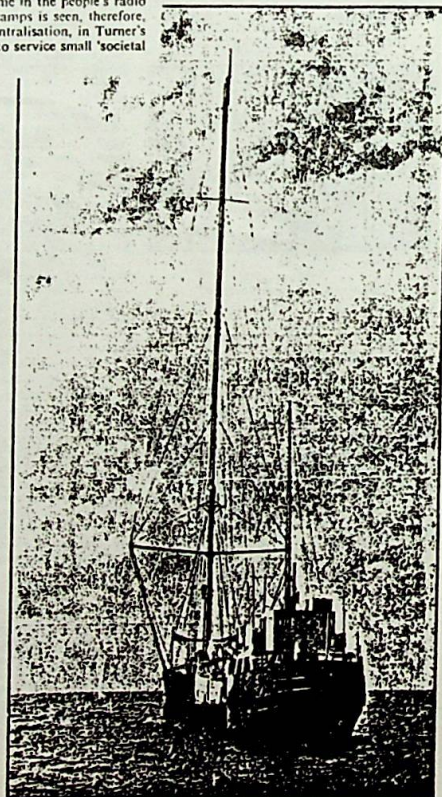
The people's radio article starts from the premise that it is indefensible for the Post Office to be given, by various laws and amendments to those laws, a monopoly over broadcasting and communication so extensive that a mains intercom is deemed to be used illegally if it communicates between one premises and another. Such censorship would not be tolerated with respect to the spoken or written word. There is no valid argument against throwing open some sections of the radio spectrum for unrestricted communications and broadcasting—an indispensable part of any attempt to keep a de-centralised society communicating. The theme in the people's radio or community radio camps is seen, therefore, to be the same: de-centralisation, in Turner's case the use of radio to service small 'societal units'.

#### Illegal transmitters

The *Undercurrents* article goes on to describe, under a picture of Plaid Cymru pirate radio equipment, the construction and operation of illegal radio transmitters 'in order to apply to those few enlightened countries where such devices are legally permissible, or to the bright future day when all these repressive acts have been abolished or, better still, government itself abolished and ordinary mortals like you and I have the freedom of the airwaves'.

Dreamers all, and gloriously impractical. Or is it that the rest of us have no imagination? Paradoxically, those connected with alternative radio, whatever their conception of it, are among the most realistic people you could meet. Tony Johns, for example, knew there was no chance of Inveria ever broadcasting legally, despite the efforts he had made to check the broadcast quality of its signal with spectrum analysers and what all else: 'We haven't got Lord Harlech or someone like that at the head of us'.

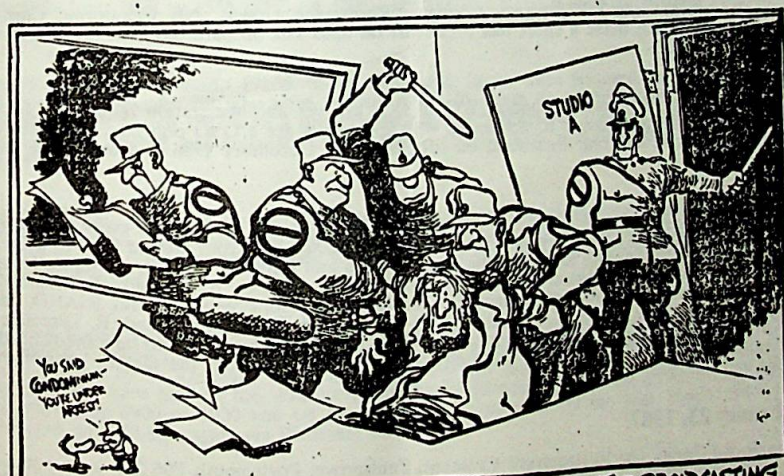
Whatever the truth may be, the Post Office and all its works seem to present an unreasonable concentration of power, and where such concentration exists the conviction will follow in some places that that power is being abused. What is sad is that the PO feels no obligation to offer any evidence to the contrary, and so we must assume the worst. There is one other country where the harassment of illegal broadcasters is carried on on the same scale as it is here, where, in a single industrial area, 115 illegal broadcasts were recorded within a five-hour listening period. Radios Demon, Dragon, Ninotchka and a score of others were tried in the summer of 1973 in the river town of Kazan. They were given heavy sentences. The country is Soviet Russia. Of course, that makes the Russian pirates heroes . . .



- Radio Miskut is also located in Honduras, using the aforementioned new transmitter. The article does not mention the long recent periods of inactivity by this station.
- La Voz de UNO, the recently activated voice of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, broadcasts from a transmitter with a QTH in northern Costa Rica.
- Radio Impacto, the licensed Costa Rica station (MW and SW) that rebroadcasts much programming from Radio Quince de Septiembre, is almost certainly a CIA operation. Edgar Chamorro, the former FDN Director of Communications, is the source for this statement. Chamorro also claims that CIA bribes were paid to journalists and broadcasters at every major radio station, television station, and newspaper in Honduras. This was done to insure that the media in Honduras would be favorable to the contra cause.

Readers of last month's Clandestine Profile column will also recall that Radio Liberacion's programming is being relayed to the Honduras transmitter VIA the Satcom F4 satellite. The programs presumably are produced in the United States, very possibly at a Voice of America studio.

As you can see, this is not just an ordinary article on radio—it is jammed full of highly significant, fascinating, and important current data on all of the contra clandestines. The CIA and the Reagan administration continue to actively spend your tax money to operate illegal broadcasters in Central America. Despite the fact that this information has now been conclusively documented, the FCC has never sent a Notice of Apparent Liability to Ronald Reagan or to anybody in his administration. Perhaps some listeners to WKBW-1520 in Buffalo should file complaints to the FCC against this harmful interference being generated by our President's 50 KW pirate station. On the other hand, maybe Mr. Reagan will wish to contact Post Office Box 982 in Battle Creek, so that he can communicate with A\*E members and other DX-ers through the maildrop.



FCC RADIO POLICE TODAY ARRESTED SURGEON-GENERAL KOOP FOR BROADCASTING AIDS WARNINGS WHICH CONTAINED SEXUAL INNUENDO.

OLIPHANT  
Universal Press Syndicate



# FREE RADIO NEWS

by Podney R. Sixe

January 20, 1987:

R. Europa Int: PO Box SH9, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1AQ made their first ever broadcast on 28th December, 1986, on 6340 khz and again the following week 4th January 1987, but owing to horrendous utility QRM the station plans to use 6360 khz as from 11th January 1987. Hoping to then henceforth be on the air with their pop and oldie format each and every Sunday between 0800 and 1300 UTC. They use a fine value (807 final) crystal controlled transmitter producing about 18 to 20 watts fed into a half-wave dipole antenna, all according to station manager Gary Lewis.

R. Brazilia: PO Box 220342, D-5600 Wuppertal FRG, made what was announced as their second broadcast, via the well-known R. Delmare relay on 6207 khz on 24th December 1986 from around 1100 with a repeat on the 1st January 87 noted around 1058. According to announcements made the first broadcast was made via the relay facilities of R. Milano International.

Maple Leaf Radio: PO Box 1133, Valley View, Alberta, TOH 3N0 Canada have been relayed twice recently by Riverside Radio Int in Ireland, both times on 6217 khz. On Sunday 11th January 1987 between 1014 and 1032 and again on 18th January 1987 at around 1002.

Alternative Music Radio: c/o BM Nectar, London WCIN 3XX who are thought to be connected to the UK-based station R. Sovereign Int were noted with their first broadcast to date on Wednesday 24th December 1986 on 6240 khz at around 1130 UTC.

Laser Shortwave: c/o 3 Rosewarne Cottages, Rosewarne Downs, NR Camborne, Cornwall, England TR145 OBE made a short test broadcast on 6289 khz on Saturday 20th December 1986 around 1308 UTC.

Radio 6240: c/o BM Nectar, London WCIH 3XX are yet another station thought to be connected with the British station R. Sovereign who apparently are a QSO only station as they were heard on their one and only broadcast on Monday 22nd December 1986 at around 1208 calling CQ R. Pamela.

R. Delmare Int: PO Box 36, B2050 Antwerpen Belgium continue to be heard every Saturday and Sunday on the mighty 62-5 which is actually heard on 6206.6 khz from around 0900 to 1730 with both their own programmes including the Mike Collins and also they relay programmes from the following various organizations, namely: FRS-Holland, R. CLCG, R. Scorpio, R. Diamond, R. Privat, Free Radio Company (which includes World Star Radio, Freetime Radio, R-ARO, and R. Sunrise Int), Holiday Radio, R. Brazilia, Right-Wing Radio, R. Liberty Sound, R. Discoline Int, R. California Int, R. Marabu, R. Limit Int, and R-POGO 104, who are all to be joined shortly by R. Scandinavia, WBSI Radio from Germany and Family Radio from the USA!!! May they increase and continue.

February 23, 1987:

Sona Sound Radio: c/o 10 Bromyard Crescent, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth PO6 3SP were noted with their first and last shortwave broadcast on Sunday 15th February via the facilities of R. Pamela International from 1133 UTC time with DJ Pete Woods.

British Music Int: c/o 3 Rosewarne Cottages, Rosewarne Downs, Nr Camborne, Cornwall, TR14 OBE were noted for the very first time on Sunday 22nd February 1987 via an as yet unknown relay on 6290 khz from 1110 UTC time in.

Super Clan Radio Int: PO Box 30025, 6803AA arnhem, The Netherlands were noted for the first time after a lengthy absence on Sunday 15th February 1987 on 6258 khz from time in at 0908 with

DJ Richard Staines followed by a very short Stuart Clarke show from 1000 to 1007 when it was apparently cut short. Both these DJs are to be currently heard on the offshore station R. Caroline.

Riverside Radio Int: PO Box 39 Waterford, Ireland who currently have troubles with their own transmitter, have recently been noted twice as being relayed by R. Skywave Int, namely on Sunday 15th February 1987 on 7300 khz at around 0919, with a repeat on Sunday 22nd February 1987 on 6261 khz around 1000.

Maple Leaf Radio: PO Box 1133, Valley View, Alberta TOH 3N0 Canada were noted on Sunday 22nd February 1987 on 6261 khz via R. Skywave Int at 1057. The station is usually relayed in Europe by Riverside Radio Int when they are operational.

PFBS Radio: PO Box 41, 7700AA Dedemsvaart, The Netherlands were recently featured as the free radio spot of R. Marabu Int who are relayed generally these days via R. Delmare on 6206 khz being noted as such on Saturday 14th February 1987 at around 1158 with a repeat the following Saturday 21st February 1987 at almost the same time.

The Anglo-Saxon Broadcasting Corporation: Grummark, D-2340 Kappeln, West Germany are now generally relayed via FMTR on the first Sunday of the month from 1330 to 1430 UTC on 6319 khz.

R. Sunday Int: c/o PO Box SH9, Sheerness, Kent ME12 1AQ are also relayed by FMTR on the first Sunday of the month from 1300 to 1330 on 6319 khz.

R. Titanic Int: PO Box 41, 7700AA Dedemsvaart, The Netherlands made an announced test to North America on 6225 khz with a power of 100 watts and they were heard here by myself on Sunday 22nd February 1987 at around 1015 on 6228 khz.

March 23, 1987:

Radio Hexagon Int: PO Box 1225, D-4354 Datteln, West Germany OR 10 Bromyard Crescent, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth PO6 3OS made a most welcome return to the airwaves on Sunday 15th March 1987 from 1458 to 1558 UTC on 6206.4 khz via R. Delmare with the Richard Grahame show.

Radio Pica: E.D.S. Apartado 19106, 08080 Barcelona, Spain were featured as part of the free radio spot on R. Marabu Int who were relayed via R. Delmare on 6206.4 khz between 0930 and 1030 UTC on 8th March 1987 with a programme entitled "Escuela de Sirenas" mostly in Spanish, but also a little English and German were included. Radio Pica is a Barcelona based FM free radio station.

Radio Titanic Int: RTI, PO Box 41, 7700AA Dedemsvaart, The Netherlands made a test transmission to the USA using their own 100 watt transmitter on the 22nd February 1987 on 6225 khz from 1015 to 1045. A very good signal was audible all over Europe but did anyone across the pond hear it, I wonder?

Right-Wing Radio: PO Box 220342, D-5600 Wuppertal 22, West Germany who are a Finnish-based operation using their own FM transmitter on 96 mhz from Jyväskylä in Finland are now regularly relayed by R. Delmare on 6206.4 khz every 4th Sunday of the month, plus another recent relay they have had via the Waterford Eire based Riverside Radio Int on 6217 khz, on 8th March 1987 from 0900 to 1030 and on the following Sunday namely the 15th March 1987 they were relayed on 6210 khz, again via Riverside Radio Int.

Radio Rainbow Int: 151 Moneymore, Grogheda, Co. Louth, Eire made a most welcome return to the airwaves on Sunday 15th March 1987 after quite an absence using a new 500 watt transmitter on their usual 6240 khz. Also announce3d were 97.8 mhz FM and 1521 AM, to provide coverage to areas that the shortwave QRG skips past on long-skip condition days.

April 6, 1987:

Radio Hexagon: c/o Postfach 1225, D-4354 Datteln, West Germany OR 10 Bromyard Crescent, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth PO6 3SP made a welcome return to the airwaves after a rather lengthy absence on March 15th, 1987 via R. Delmare on 6206.4 khz from 1457 to 1558 with DJ Richard Grahame presenting a soft rock show.



Radio Rainbow Int: 151 Moneymore, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland made a return to the airwaves on 15th March 1987 on 6240 khz (500 watts), 1521 khz (1000 watts) for areas where the shortwave service is not audible owing to skip and on 96.5 mhz for local listeners. The station is now airing a promotion advertising for prospective stations to hire its transmitting facilities, the cost of the service being a mere 5 pounds per hour, ideal for UK and continental European free radio stations who do not wish to risk the chance of being busted.

Radio Noorderzon (NDZ): Postbus 1017, 2200BA Noordwijk, The Netherlands made one of its regular broadcasts on 29th March 1987 on 6286 khz until 0947 with a very strong signal but fuzzy modulation at my QTH.

Radio Telstar: PO Box 59, 7260AB Ruurlo, the Netherlands continues to be heard from time to time. For example, on March 8th, on 6220.5 khz, from around 0930. The operator is not a very ready QSLer though in all fairness he only appears to know his mother tongue which is Dutch.

Radio Waves Int: B.P. No. 130, F-92504 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex, France who have been inactive till recently made a broadcast with a good signal on 22nd March, 1987 on 6275 khz from around 0930. Fates that morning there was a relay of the German station namely Radio Privat, Turm Strabe 26, D-6500 Mainz, West Germany around 1147 which was probably transmitted by RWI.

#### April 11, 1987

Radio Huitsilapoch: Postfach 220 342, D-5600, Wuppertal 22, West Germany is the name of an apparently free radio station of East German origin first heard by me on the 5th April from tune n at 1033 until close down at 1127 with the GDR National Anthem on 6315 khz relayed by the West German station Radio Tutenchamun. According to reports it was also heard on March 15th at the same QRG but not by myself alas! In return for 3 IRCs the station promised a QSL card and a personal letter.

Radio Jeopardy: As yet with out an official mail drop though I can forward mail to the op were noted with their first broadcast on 5th April on 6240 khz at 1221 which was a QSO only. Musical prog's are expected to aired shortly.

Radio Joystick Int: Postfach 220 342, D-5600 Wuppertal 22m West Germany made a welcome return to the airwaves on 5th April being noted at around 0905 on 6280 khz via R. Tutenchamun. The station has been absent from the airwaves since the demise of the original relay station, namely R. Milano Int which has not been heard on its shortwave outlet of 7295 khz since a good couple of months ago.

Radio Neptune Int: Postbus 185, 8180AD Heerde, The Netherlands, made what was announced as their final broadcast on March 22nd on 6306 khz owing to "problems", being noted here with a decent signal all morning.

The Satellite Broadcasting Company: Postfach 220342, D-5600, Wuppertal 22, West Germany will be back at Easter with a relay via the Irish based Westside Radio on 6280 khz starting at 0700 on Easter with the following DJ line up Jean-Luc Vigie of R. Liberty Sound, Rick Random of R. Meteor, and Mikel Air of the SBC itself. There is also the possibility of the 1 hour relay via R. Delmare on 6206.4 khz, which will include 38 mins of DJ Johnny Best from R. 101.

Rainbow Radio Germany: Postbus 725, 6800AS Arnhem, The Netherlands will shortly be celebrating its 2nd anniversary, by which time it is hoped that their own 50 watt tx will once again be operational. In the mean time relays via the following stations can be expected to be heard namely R. Tonair, Riverside Radio Int, R. Skywave Int, R. Waves Int. and Westside Radio Int plus various Dutch medium wave relays on 1094, 1508 or 1610 to 1640 khz.

#### May 9, 1987

Rainbow Radio Germany: PO Box 38, 6744ZG Edeveen, The Netherlands made what was probably their most successful broadcast to date on Sunday 26th April from 1004 to 1134 on 6222

khz via R. Telstar which included the playing of extracts from the final "Mighty KBC" show. Curiously enough RRG is now moving for the first time the mail-drop that former free radio station by name of Radio KPO, KBC Radio and R. Mi Amigo all connected with Tom De Wit formerly used.

Radio Rid (R. Ridiculous): PO Box 1019m 2200BA Noordwijkm The Netherlands made one of their irregular broadcasts on Sunday 26th April on 6218 khz noted from tune in at around 0838 mentioning test transmissions to North America and Canada.

Radio Galactica: PO Box 60, B2510 Morstel, Belgium were heard again after and extremely long absence from the airwaves on Sunday 19th April at 1139 on 6313 khz via R. Apollo Int.

Radio (No Name Quoted!): was heard for the first time on Sunday 3rd May from 1057 tune in on 6225 khz making mention of an address only, no station name being quoted the address announced was PO Box 24, 7261AB Auurld, The Netherlands being given entirely in Dutch.

Radio Unicorn: c/o 3 Rosewarne Cottages, Rosewarne Downs, NR Camborne, Cornwall England TR14 OBE made their first broadcast on Sunday 26th April on 6224 khz via R. Pamela Int being noted at 0927 with DJ "Paul John."

Radio Duck Int: BM Nectaar, London WC1N 3XX who have made a couple of test transmissions recently on both 6260 and 6270 khz, plan their official opening on Sunday 10th May on 6260 khz using a power of 10 watts, the station format is to be 'Golden Oldies'. The op of this one Tim Stevens is completely blind by the way.

Dutch Relay Service: PO Box 81, 3450AB Vleuten, The Netherlands are a new outfit who were noted for the first time on Sunday, 3rd May 1987 from tune in at 0954 on 7383 khz with a fair signal at my QTH.

#### May 14, 1987:

South West Radio: c/o Castle Heights Hotel, Killarney, Ireland was relayed live off air from Stereo 105 FM on Sunday 12th April 1987 via Radio 101 on 7361 khz being noted around 1322.

Horizon Radio: c/o Banna Beach Hotel, Tralee, Co., Kerry, Ireland were relayed live off air from Stereo 104 FM on Sunday 19th April 1987 via Radio 101 on 7361 khz where they were noted from tune in at 0946 to 1005.

North Dublin Community Radio: Walden House, Oscar Traynor Road, Coolock, Dublin are now relayed every Sunday morning by R. Ireland Int on 6312 khz, being noted from as early as 08365 on Sunday 10th May 1987.

RTE Radio 2: Donnybrook, Dublin 4, the legal Irish State radio, were being relayed by R. Rainbow Int. on 6240 khz on Sunday 10th May 1987 where they were noted from tune in at 0953. This was interesting as an oddity as the legal station has no shortwave service of its own at present, in fact, it hasn't had for many years.

Good News Radio: Brookdale House, Ballynona, Midleton, Co. Cork Ireland were noted being relayed via R. Rainbow Int. in 6240 khz on Sunday 10th May 1987 around 1400.

R. Hexagon Int: c/o 10 Bromyard Crescent, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth PO6 3SP OR PO Box 1225, D-4354 Datteln, German Federal Republic were relayed via R. Rainbow Int. on 6240 khz on 10th May 1987 where they were noted around 1027 with DJ Richard Grahame.

R. Onbekend: Postbus 24, 7260AA Ruurlo, The Netherlands were heard with an extremely strong signal on May 3rd 1987 on 6224 khz around 1100.



# Assoc. of Clandestine Radio Enthusiasts

President - Kirk G. Baxter

Publisher - Keith J. Thibodeaux

P.O. Box 46199

Baton Rouge, LA 70895-6199

Permission to reprint material contained herein is granted, with the exception of work which holds a specific copyright, provided credit is given to the A+C+E. All material contained in the A+C+E is the property of the author, who assumes full responsibility for said material. The A+C+E and/or its publisher bears no responsibility, implied or expressed, for the content of this newsletter.

The Association of Clandestine radio Enthusiasts (A+C+E) is a club dedicated to the monitoring of unlicensed, unusual, unexplained, and unofficial radio broadcasts. If your interests include listening to pirate radio stations, clandestine broadcasts, covert communications, or Euro-pirates, The A+C+E publishes information each month which is of interest to you.

Pirates: A+C+E is famous for its thorough coverage of a subject that has been controversial in shortwave circles for years. Some clubs refuse to print pirate loggings because column editors don't like pirates. We want you to have information which helps you hear the interesting, often outspoken, and satirical programming these stations offer. Our pirate feature editor provides in depth interviews with operators of North American pirate stations.

Varied Response provides you with QSL information (and addresses) as well as offering some very honest and often controversial commentary, often invoking spirited responses from members.

Euro-Pirates: The European continent is a hotbed of pirate broadcasters. Although some are hobby operations, a great many stations are very professional, often commercial, operations. Our correspondent in England compiles Free Radio information on broadcasts throughout Europe.

Clandestine: Defined as unlicensed transmissions containing messages aimed at achieving social change. Each month, our clandestine columnists provide some insight into the political



view's behind these broadcasts as well as telling you when and where they can be heard - throughout the world!

Technical: Find out how to make the most of your equipment and its capabilities. From string-pitching to equipment modifications and all points between - you will find the most thorough coverage in the hobby here in The A+C+E.

Spy Numbers: Although most of the mystery surrounding these transmissions has been uncovered, there is considerable interest in this field. Read the latest news here regarding these stations.

## A+C+E Annual Membership Dues

U.S. and possessions, Canada (1st Class).....\$12.00  
World Air Mail.....\$18.00  
Sample issue.....\$ 1.50

PAYABLE IN U.S. FUNDS ONLY